

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N<sup>o</sup> 948.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1864.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### THE MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. White,

(From London)

BEES leave to return her sincere thanks to a generous public, for the encouragement she has experienced since her commencement, and informs them, she has removed from Mr. Bogg's, to the house opposite to Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, where she continues to have an extensive and elegant assortment of the most fashionable Millinery Goods, viz:

Silk and Straw Bonnets, Old Ladies' Bonnets, Feathered Velvet Hats, Velvet Spencers, Satin and mode Cloaks, Lace and Gauze Veils, Turbans, Grape and mullin Caps, Ostrich Feathers, & Artificial Flowers, Stuffs, for Cuffs, Suspenders, Black and Red Morocco Leather Bonnets for Children.

N.B. Bonnets and Bonnets made, and Umbrellas covered at the shortest notice.

### Banks & Owings,

Have imported from Philadelphia, and are opening for sale, on the lowest terms, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. John Jordan jun. & co. next door to Mr. Seitz's,

British and Spanish superfine and common broad cloths, Constitution and fancy cords, Corduroys, Velvets, Velvet, Jaconet, tumbled & book muslins, Hummums, Baftas, India shawls, silk and cotton, India, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Chintzes and calicoes of the newest patterns, Irish linens, whole and half bleached, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, &c. &c. Men's and women's cotton hose & socks, Nankens, Turkey yarn, Tickings &c. A complete assortment of

saddlery and harness furniture, Shoe makers' and carpenters' tools, All kinds of hard ware assorted, Cotton cards, No. 8, 9 & 10, China, glass & queens ware, Imperial, Hyfon, Young hyfon, & bohea Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Brandy, Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Mace, Cinnamon, Mustard, &c. Copers, madder, indigo and allum. An assortment of imported shot of the different numbers.

They keep a constant supply of bar iron, steel, castings and sheet iron of the best qualities, assorted, and Dry Mann's lick salt.

Millers can be supplied with bolting cloths of the different numbers. Lexington, April 7th, 1864. tf

### Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house, now informs his friends and the public that he has resumed his old place of

### ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both as to themselves and horses; that this country will afford. Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of a Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1864.

### TO BE SOLD OR LEASED,

FOR a term of years, the FARM on which I now live, lying on the Kentucky river, in the county of Woodford, estimated at 256 acres, 80 or one hundred acres thereof cleared, affording most excellent pasturage, and convenient to very fine range. On this Farm there is a Dwelling House of sawed logs, of two stories, two rooms and a passage on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, with convenient out-houses, an excellent spring, spring-house, garden, and variety of choice fruit, also, appurtenances thereunto. A ferry, warehouse, and two other houses and out-buildings, capable of accommodating families. For terms apply to John Pottlethwait in Lexington, or on the premises, to the subscriber.

CHARLES SCOTT.

October 15, 1864.

### Private Entertainment.

The subscriber informs his friends & the public, that he has opened a house of PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT, in that large two story brick house, just above the new building intended for the Kentucky Insurance Company, on Main Street.

J. No. P. WAGGON.

Nov. 6, 1864.

FOR sale, the place whereon I now live, containing 450 acres well improved, and generally given up to be as handsome a place as any in Fayette county—the dwelling house of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long by 22 wide, finished off in a neat plain manner, and other necessary out-houses; there is likewise a very fine grist mill with two pair of stones, one of which are burr—the said mill, dam, and all were built anew about twelve months ago—the dam and all under works are locust timber, which will stand at least fifty years without being impaired—there is about 130 acres of cleared land, springs and stock water that was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, or the mill with 50 or 100 acres with it, and give a considerable credit for half, the other half being paid down. For further particulars applying to the subscriber, any person may be informed and shewn.

John Rogers.

Fayette county, Davy's Fork of Elkhorn, April 16th, 1864.

ONE holds 127 gallons, the other 60 gallons. I will sell them low for all Cash. For sale, also,

The Noted Thorough Bred Horse, LAMPLIGHTER, which is equal in blood and beauty to any horse in the state, and his colts the same if not superior. I will take one thousand dollars for him—he is eight years old. J. K.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Bruth creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Bruth creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main Street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun. Lexington Kentucky. } January 13, 1863.

### Wyatt & Redd,

COACH-MAKERS, LEXINGTON, K.

TAKE this method of informing the public that they have lately procured a SMITH, who is thoroughly acquainted with making steel springs of the best quality; also, folding steps, joints for phaeton tips, &c. together with every branch of iron work belonging to the coach-making business, having served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia, and afterwards worked for the best coach makers of that place and New-York. This will enable us to assure those who may favor us with their custom, that their work in all its various branches, shall be executed with neatness and the strictest fidelity, at a short notice, on reasonable terms. October 28th, 1864.

ALEX. PARKER & Co. HAVE just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment,

Black & plain and figured cambric do. Chintzes and calicoes, assorted, Blue hair plush, & brown Hollands Constitution and fancy cords, Extra long silk gloves, assorted, Morocco slippers, assorted, Loaf sugar, coffee and fresh teas, Copper in sheets & still patterns. Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, for Cash. Lexington, July 14, 1864.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD, At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington. September 13th, 1863.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose. H. C.

### NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnston, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan Jun. John Jordan Jun. & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately, and pay off their respective accounts to ANDREW F. PRICE, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that suits will be instituted against them without discrimination.

John Jordan Jun. Lexington, Sept. 4, 1864. tf

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IN this place—the price will be moderate, and the payments made easy to the purchaser, on being satisfactorily secured, and the interest punctually paid.

WILL. MORTON. Lexington, 4th June, 1864. f

### MADISON CIRCUIT CO.

September Term, 1864. Green Clay Complainant, Against

Jonathan Patterson and Als. Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his Counsel, and on his motion it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Francis Wm. Techance, Allen & Christo. Degraff, Miller Woodson & Mary his wife, Samuel Strong & Paty his wife, Nicholas Hobson & Sarah his wife, Benjamin Finney & Lucretia Jones his wife, Catharine Jenne Degraff and Nancy Needham Degraff and heirs of Ichana Degraff and dec. are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that the said absent defendants do appear here on the first day of their next March term of this Court to shew cause if any they can, why the complainant's bill shall not be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively.

A Copy. Telle William Irvine. C. M. C.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court

September term, 1864. John Fowler Complainant, Against

John Watson, Mathew Watson, and William Watson, heirs of William Watson dec. & William Hopkins, & Thos. Gouch, dec'd. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants John, Mathew, & William Watson having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the Complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the Complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette according to law.

A Copy. Telle THOS. BODLEY. C. F. C. C.

Writing Paper, For Sale by the Ream.

I AM authorized, by power of attorney, from Simon Gratz, of the city of Philadelphia, to sell one moiety of a

20 Tract of Land, Containing two thousand acres, situate on the head waters of Fox run, a branch of Bralhears creek; which land was conveyed by William Murray, of Philadelphia, to Joseph Simons, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and by him to the aforesaid Simon Gratz. Any person inclining to purchase said lands, may know the terms (which will be moderate) by applying to me in Lexington.

WILL. MORTON. Attorney in fact for S. Gratz. June 4, 1864. tf

Fayette Circuit Court, September Term, 1864.

Ambrose Young, Abner Young and Hezekiah Harrison and Jane his wife, late Jane Young, John Young, by John Glover his guardian, Polly Proctor, John Proctor and Chas. Proctor, by Hezekiah Proctor their guardian, complainants.

against, Richard Taylor executor, and Sarah Beard, Robert Campbell, James Milligan, Charles Simms, Richard Taylor, William Elliott, and Philip Rofs, and Charles Megowan and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Beard, Joseph Beard, Robt. John Beard, and William Beard, heirs and devisees of John Campbell, dec. defts. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants James Milligan, Charles Symms, William Elliott, Philip Rofs & Robt. John Beard, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth. On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March Court, and answer the complainants bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Independent Gazetteer according to law.

A Copy. Telle THOS. BODLEY. C. F. C. C.

### FOR SALE

556 Acres of Land,

ON the Cumberland River near Eddyville, in the name of Francis Brooke.

1000 Acres one moiety of 2000 Acres on Highland Creek.

833 1-3 Acres, one moiety of 1666 2-3 Acres in the name of George Lewis, including Weedon's Lick.

910 Acres Ohio state, main Paint Creek, within 11 miles of Chillicothe.

These Lands will be sold low, & on long credit for the greater part of the purchase money.

Apply to CUTH. BANKS. LEXINGTON O. 8th, 1864.

### William West,

Has a this STORE, in this town, a general assortment of

### MERCHANDIZE,

And expects an additional supply in a few weeks—His customers will find his Goods on as low terms for ready CASH, as any in this place. He wishes to purchase, good merchantable WHEAT to be delivered at such mills as may be agreed on—He will also buy first quality crop Tobacco, Hog's Lard in firkins, Bees' Wax, Tallow and country made Sugar, &c. &c.

Lexington, 15th Oct. 1864.

P. S. Linfed Oil and Chewing Tobacco, well prepared and of excellent quality for sale.

### TO RENT & HIRE.

A VALUABLE FARM on Hickman creek, where John Glover now lives, containing 160 acres of cleared land, an excellent two story stone dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses, and an excellent barn; a large apple orchard, I suppose sufficient to make 100 barrels of cyder, a large peach orchard, I suppose 700 trees, a cherry orchard, and pear trees, a fine garden, still house, &c. excellent spring and stock water, which I will rent at private, together or divided to suit persons wishing to rent, on or before the 1st day of January next; and if not then rented, will be rented to the highest bidder, on the premises, for one or more years. And at the same time and place will be hired out for one year a number of NEGROES, men, women, girls, and boys, the property of John M. Young Jun. by H. HARRISON. His Guardian. Nov. 1st, 1864. tf

### DIRECT TAX.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March last, entitled, "An act further to amend an act, entitled, 'An act to lay and collect a direct tax, within the United States,' the collectors of said tax are directed to transmit to the Supervisor, correct transcripts of lists of all lands or lots which they have sold for the non-payment of said tax—And it is further provided, that any person making payment to the Supervisor; of the tax costs and interest upon any tract of land or lot so sold, should be permitted to redeem the same, provided such payment or tender of payment be made within the period prescribed by law—which in this state will expire generally in January and February next—In pursuance of the provisions of the above recited act, public notice is hereby given, that I am in possession of all the collectors, lists of lands and lots, which have been sold for non-payment of the said tax, within this state, (five two which are expected daily) and that any person wishing to redeem lands or lots which have been sold, may do so by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

JAMES MORRISON, Supervisor. Lexington, July 16th, 1864.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received, in addition to their former assortment, Blue ground callico and chintzes, Cambric, jaconet, and tumbled muslins, Furniture dimities, Black gauze for veils, Extra long silk gloves, assorted and coloured, Silk and cotton hosiery, Fancy and constitution cords, India Nankens, Complete cases plotting instruments, Suspenders, Irish linens, Kid, morocco and stuff shoes, English & German scythes, Spanish leggers by the box, Anvils, vices, White and red lead, Spanish brown, yellow oker, Vermillion and Prussian blue, Indigo and fig blue, Coffee, loaf sugar, teas, Wines, &c. &c. &c. Which will be sold unusually low for Cash in hand.

MACCOUN & TILFORD. Lexington, July 16, 1864.

### THE PITTSBURGH

### Glass Works,

HAVING been in successful operation for some time past; the proprietors are induced to inform their former customers and others, that they have now on hand a large assortment of WINDOW GLASS and HOLLOW WARE of a superior quality to any hitherto manufactured in this country; and that they have determined to reduce the prices this season—as follows:

WINDOW GLASS, 7 by 9 at 11 dollars a box, by 10 12 do 10 by 12 13 do and larger sizes in proportion. HOLLOW WARE, Gallon bottles 400 cents a dozen Half Gal. do 240 : do Quart do 160 : do Pint do 120 : do Porter & Claret do 133 1-3 do April 27th, 1864. 3m

### THE subscriber wishes to inform

the public, that he carries on the BLACK-SMITH'S BUSINESS, in all its various branches opposite Lexington Gaol, and now intends working lower than any in the State. He intends to execute his work in the neatest manner, and on the following terms viz: Waggon Horses shod all round, 9c. iding do. 8s. 3d. drawing chairs 13s. 6d. axes not to exceed 6lbs. infused 6c months, 12s. plating men's saddle-trees 6s. Side ditto nine Sullings. Plovers 1s. per lb. and all other jobs that his customers may please to favor him with, shall have their work done complete, and on the shortest notice, & on the cheapest terms, and will receive for pay, pork, bacon, flour, meal, salt, beef, poultry, butter, hogs-lard, bar-iron, country linnen, and tallow.

Wm. Collumbers.

### TAKEN up by Wm. Young on

Clear Creek, Woodford County, A BAY MARE COLT, about fourteen hands high, the near hind foot white, two years old; appraised to forty dollars. Lewis Castleson August 27th 1864.



ADDRESS.  
Delivered to the G and J. of Mason Circuit  
Court, at the September term.

**Concluded.**  
The administration of justice is rendered highly impure when those who fill the judgment seat, are under the influence either of popular clamor or of a prevailing power in government. It is extremely important that we should possess correct ideas on this subject. When the judge shall be induced to deliver with trembling accents, the result of his own judgment, left the popular voice shall denounce him, we have reason to fear his mind will receive its bias. The fear of popular clamor may silence the voice of justice and convert the judge into the hypocrite, but never can perform an act of sovereign justice. In our form of government every public agent is so amenable to justice, that disgrace must await the man, who wilfully perverts the duties of his office to improper purposes. It must therefore be unnecessary and improper to subject judicial officers, to the inconsiderate censure of a tribunal, utterly incapable to form a correct and impartial judgment of their conduct. No situation can exempt a delicate mind from the fear of doing wrong, those who feel the most incorruptible are convinced of their own incapacity always to do right—this corrective is sufficient to restrain a virtuous mind, and none ought to fill the sacred tribunals of justice, but those who are virtuous.

To preserve the purity of the administration of justice it is equally important, that our courts of justice should be exempt from the imposing shackles of prevailing power. When the judges of courts, become the panders of authority and defend to echo the opinions of others; we may pronounce a melancholy farewell to the equal distribution of justice. If the tribunals of justice ought to be impregnable to popular clamor; it is equally necessary to shield them from the more powerful but irregular sallies of resentment of the higher departments of Government. If every departure from the prevailing political creed is to be effected a sin unpardonable, and if inflexible justice must yield to the current of power; vain and illusory are the ramparts which we have erected around the independence of our Judiciary. He who is capable of prostituting his judgment to serve the purposes of a party, or who can yield to the popular current, least the tenure of his office may be endangered is a character unfit to fill the judgment seat. If appointments to office were to depend on a perfect conformity to political creeds, we have reason to apprehend that time serving men, will be the successful candidates. It is certainly extremely desirable, that every public agent should, to unfilled integrity add correct principles on the great and leading political subjects. This being ascertained it is unimportant whether in all the shades of political distinction, a perfect conformity to any established creed should exist in the mind of the public agent. In fact there is a degree of certainty that he who can yield an indiscriminate assent to the various sentiments of any administration, must be an improper character to fill the judgment seat. The independence of the Judiciary is of too much magnitude to be placed at the mercy of every popular current; it ought to be held sacred as the grand bulwark of our dearest rights, and also some of those who are called to discharge its important offices, may prove unworthy and be confined to merited contempt; yet to preserve the administration of justice pure and unfilled, the utmost delicacy ought to be observed towards those who are placed in its tribunals. With us no man can claim any pre-eminence, but he who has rendered important services, none are exempt from scrutiny, but all ought to receive dispassionate trial and impartial judgment.

On this occasion Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, you are called to discharge an important duty in the administration of justice. It rests with you to give efficacy to many of our best laws; you may justly be considered as the Guardians of the peace, harmony and good order of society. Impressed with this sentiment, you will no doubt enter on the performance of your duty with a determination to discharge it with a watchful and rigid impartiality.

Your attention will first be drawn to the more aggravated violations of the peace of society, these are in general accompanied with circumstances sufficient to excite indignation and there is but little danger of their passing unnoticed. But the regulations respecting the lesser concerns of society, although extremely important to its happiness, are too frequently neglected. The law has made it your duty to prevent all treasons, murders, felonies and other crimes and misdemeanors committed within this Circuit—you are to receive in express charge—"An act to regulate and restrain taverns and tippling houses." Also "An act more effectually to suppress the practice of gambling and duelling." It cannot be necessary to excite in your minds, any additional distrust against the vices intended to be abolished by those laws.

Gaming, drunkenness and duelling are so fatal to the peace, harmony and welfare of society, that they would appear to require no correctives, but the detestation

of good men. But unhappily we find it necessary to resort to the arm of Government to restrain by punishment, offenders of this detested nature. The convenience of your fellow citizens requires your attention to the law respecting public roads; and the interest and reputation of the state demands the most rigid regard to the inspection laws.

**From the Political and Commercial Register**

**To THE MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.**  
SIR,

To your acknowledged attempt to corrupt my fidelity as a citizen, by engaging my services to support the reasonings of a foreign minister, you have dared to add the atrocity of impeaching the truth of my declaration, which had been made under the sacred obligations of an oath.

In the nature of your employment, & the paucity of your means, you might have found an excuse, as well as a motive, for the former part of your conduct; in the mortification of your failure only, can even the shadow of a cause be traced for this last departure from all that is honorable, just and true.

The guarantee of the nation will protect your person; but, as the guarantee cannot, in this country, be extended, by any construction, to invest a foreign minister with the privilege of falsely charging a citizen of the United States with perjury, and of promulgating that charge through the medium of a newspaper, neither your office, nor all the sanctions of diplomacy shall restrain my refutation of the deliberate falsehood, nor prevent the refutation being made through the same channel.

In your belief that "political intolerance" had prepared me to receive with "less reluctance" the communication of your proposals, you may have exhibited a correct view of your own mind, however grossly you were deceived in the analogy which it suggested.

The circumstances of that communication were faithfully and correctly detailed in my deposition, and on a careful review of that statement, I solemnly affirm that every part of the deposition is true. I shall therefore leave you to enjoy the honor and the benefit of the evasions & contradictions which you have attempted. By those contradictions you have endeavored to invalidate the disinterested oath of a man, who in the relations of private character, would deem himself degraded by a comparison with the Marquis de Casa Yrujo. A man, first, who holds a list of personal worth, and public service, from different chief magistrates of his nation, which will obtain equal consideration with your boasted nobility, for they are certainly quite as honorable, and even of more ancient date than the title you bear.

You doubtless presumed that you had only to contradict "the editor of a newspaper, whose sheets" (*notwithstanding you selected them to diffuse your calumnies*) "are scarcely to be seen across the waters of the Schuylkill and the Delaware, who is without a place in the government, and without personal influence," effectually to dispute all that he had stated under the obligations of his oath. In this presumption, however, you have only betrayed "a wicked heart and a miserable head." Where we both know, it is not, I hope, an undue assumption to suppose that I should obtain equal credence with Mr. Yrujo, abstracted from the sanctions of my oath.

On the present occasion your malignity has forced me to a course of proceeding, in the vindication of my truth, of which, under all the "political intolerance" you have mentioned, I had hitherto scorned to avail myself. By the nature of your infamous imputation, I am compelled, for the information of those to whom I may be unknown, to exhibit such documents as, in connexion with the facts I have stated, may establish my claims to belief against the contradictions with which you have unblushingly dared to attack me.

When my fellow citizens of the United States, and the people of the other countries, shall have examined these vouchers of character, the publication of which has been thus extorted from me; when they have reflected that on the part of Mr. Jackson there could not have existed a single motive for misstatement or departure from truth in tracing his deposition; when they shall have reflected that on the part of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, every motive arising out of mortification, every wish to avert the consequences of his unsuccessful attempt, were combined in the most forcible degree, to prompt his perversion of truth; when these results are dispassionately considered, there will remain but one opinion on the subject.

Yes sir, I even persuade myself that your own nation, thus informed, will pronounce that you have prostituted the dignity of your office, and violated moral obligation.

Your idle threat of "demanding the punishment of said Jackson from the Government" I laugh to scorn, and consign to its merited contempt.

It is not in this country that a citizen can be punished for obeying the laws by disclosing the designs of a foreign minister. Nor is it within the control of any Government to prevent a citizen of the United States from repelling such a charge as you have brought against me; nor of giving his refutation of the calumny through the same medium,

with that you have chosen for its promulgation, a public newspaper; could any other doctrine prevail, our citizens would indeed become the outrageous victims of those "distinguished slaves," about whom you have prated.

**W. JACKSON.**  
Philadelphia, October 9, 1804.

(Here follow two friendly letters from General Washington, one from B. Lincoln, and a letter of recommendation from Mr. Jefferson, which being entirely personal we have omitted.)

[By Request.]  
**INDIANA TERRITORY.**  
St. Vincennes.

Sept. 15, 1804.

**THIS** day Robert Slaughter, [who had been demanded by the Governor of this territory from the Governor of Tennessee, under the law of congress] was brought to trial before Judges Griffin & Davis. [Judge Vander Burg withdrew on account of the prisoner's having objected to him before the trial.] The indictment stated that the prisoner, Robert Slaughter, was guilty of the murder of Joshua Harbin.

John Johnson Esq. one of the counsel for the prisoner, filed a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, stating that the offence was committed on Indian lands, and that the court had no jurisdiction of the offence, and that the offence was committed at the Grose Point a place not within the county of Knox, but in the county of Randolph. Mr. Clarke attorney for the United States joined issue on the plea aforesaid, and after debate the court took time to consider of the case until next day.

Judge Griffin gave an opinion in writing against the jurisdiction of the court, as the offence was committed on Indian lands, and we are sorry it is not in our possession.

Judge Davis's opinion was as follows, to wit:

"The U. S. have certain limits, as may be seen by referring to the treaties with Great Britain, France and Spain, over this tract of country, so ceded to us, is scattered, various tribes of Indians, each claiming by occupancy a certain tract of country for hunting, &c. I will not go back to enquire whether those nations from whom we have received this extensive country had a right to cede it to us or not—'tis sufficient for me to know it belongs to the U. S. by the treaty at Greenville, held on the 3d day of August 1795, the U. S. relinquished their claim to certain land in favor of some of the Indian tribes. I understand this to be nothing more than an abandonment of the immediate occupancy of the soil, while the U. S. retained the sovereignty and jurisdiction, for the very act of relinquishment, by the U. S. presupposes a right in itself—for without a right no relinquishment could be made. In the first article of the same treaty, the Indians make a surrender of their sovereignty and independence to the U. S. by agreeing to sell their land to no nation or person but the U. S. and in the same article acknowledge themselves under the protection of the U. S."

Now, I would ask, is the U. S. to afford protection to those Indian tribes if the jurisdiction of our courts cannot reach them. Or will it be understood that this article means only a military protection against other nations, and the civil law has no hand in their protection. I understand it to mean protection from the violence and oppression of other civilized nations, as from the aggressions of our own citizens, the latter must require the aid of the civil law.

If one of your citizens murder or rob an Indian on Indian lands, the act of Congress expressly declares he shall be adjudged guilty of felony, will we be more careful of the life of an Indian than of the life of one of our own citizens?

If one of our citizens commit murder on another citizen on Indian lands, and we gain possession of the offender, I think we have a right to try him and if he is found guilty to punish him as the law directs.

I will state a case, to wit, if a wicked man takes his stand on Indian lands, shoots and kills every person who passes the road, after having done so shall come here, boast of his crimes, repeat the same day after day, and we not possess the power of punishing him for what he has done, nor the means of preventing a repetition of the offence.

I will state one other case, to wit: by the last treaty all the land lying on the left hand of the trace leading from here to Louisville, Kentucky, is purchased from the Indians, on the left hand the Indians own the land—the beaten trace is not two feet wide. A & B are travelling on the trace, C & D waylay them, D stands on Indian land shoots and kills A, C stands on the other side and

kills B. If the plea of the prisoner be a good one, D who stands on the Indian land is guilty of no offence; that this court can punish—but C is guilty of murder.

The counsel for the prisoner contends that this offence being committed on Indian lands, that the Indians have the right to punish him, and to prove that they have laws among them state the case of the Creek nation having tried by jury one of their own nation for horse stealing, and having him executed, one other case is mentioned. That the Indians have lately condemned to death one of their own nation on the charge of witchcraft. If this murder had been committed in a civilized nation, I admit that nation could have punished the offence. Because there is an implied provision on the part of every person who goes to reside in a nation other than his own, that he will be subject to the laws of that country to which he goes, and that country is supposed to promise him protection so long as he obeys the law. But surely the Indians have no right to try one of our own citizens for the murder of another citizen. Besides at the time this offence was committed the Grose point was in the county of Knox, & the land the property of the U. S. and has since the commitment of the offence been ceded to the Indians by the Governor of this territory by direction of the president of the U. S.

To decide that the court has no jurisdiction of such offences because they are said to be committed on Indian land is to let loose a banditti of wicked men on our citizens whose business obliges them to travel across Indian land, and in vain have the federal Indian treaties secured to us the right of a road over Indian lands if our citizens can kill with impunity all they find travelling on Indian lands.

I will only add one remark further, many of our citizens own large tracts of land in fee simple, the U. S. have no claim to their land but still the jurisdiction of the U. S. extend over this land. I think the court has jurisdiction of the offence.

The next morning the counsel for the prisoner, withdrew the plea & plead "not guilty" and suggested to the court that the friends and relations of Harbin the person killed were influential and that the people of the county of Knox was prejudiced against the prisoner, and that an impartial jury could not be obtained, and requested that a jury might come from the county of Randolph, the settled part of which is 100 miles from this place.—To this request the court consented and ordered sixteen jurors to attend on the third day of October. Before that day Mr. Hampstead one of the counsel for the prisoner moved the court to bring the prisoner to trial, and that a jury for his trial might be taken from the county of Knox.

The court rejected the motion. On the 3rd day of October thirteen jurors from the county of Randolph appeared in court, and the prisoner was brought to trial before Judge Davis, four of those jurors the prisoner objected to, and their places were supplied from the by-standers.

The jury was composed of seven Frenchmen and five Americans.

Mr. Hampstead addressed the jury in favor of the prisoner by Mr. Badollet, who was sworn to interpret faithfully.

Gen. W. Johnson, was permitted to address the jury in French. Mr. Clarke atto. for the U. S. addressed the jury in opening the case by Mr. Badollet the interpreter.

John Johnson counsel for the prisoner addressed the jury in English, and defended with great ability.

The jury withdrew, and in a short time brought in their verdict—**GUILTY.**

The next morning the counsel for the prisoner moved for a new trial on the following grounds, to wit:

"That one of the jury before he was sworn gave his opinion. 2ndly. That the verdict was contrary to law inasmuch as the jury ought to have found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter only, and not murder, because the arrest of the prisoner was illegal.

To establish the first point, Thomas Coulter swore that George Ferguson, one of the jury, had said in his presence, that the prisoner deserved the rope as well as ever a thief did. On being cross examined, he said his wife and her sister was present and heard the same observations from the juror, but said also, that he had the morning of the trial before he was sworn, told John Johnson, one of the counsel for the prisoner, what the juror had said, that the counsel replied, that he thought Ferguson was in favor of the prisoner, and the juror was

sworn without any objection on the part of the prisoner. For a jury, the juror, on being sworn, deposed, that he never made use of such expressions, and that he had never given an opinion until he was called to the verdict.

Mrs. Coulter and her sister gave evidence in some degree similar to Thos. Coulter, but denied that Thos. Coulter was present. The sister of Mrs. Coulter being sick her affidavit was taken and is hereto subjoined.

The case reported by Dallas—the case of Fries, was read and relied on by the prisoner's counsel. After arguments, Judge Davis gave his opinion on the first point as follows:

"This case differs from the case as reported by Dallas, there the juror had declared at several times, and to several persons, that the prisoner ought to be hanged for the offence for which he was then indicted. Admit Coulter and wife to have sworn the truth, Ferguson swears his opinion to allude to the prisoner's character as a thief (which is of great notoriety) and not to his present offence. The counsel for the prisoner was apprised of this before Ferguson was sworn. The evidence of Coulter and wife is very questionable, being contradicted by the juror himself positively, and negatively by two respectable men. On this point I cannot order a new trial.

"As to the second point, the jury were the proper judges of the weight and credibility of the evidence given by Baird, the only witness; they have found him guilty and I will not set aside their verdict."

"As to the third point, that the arrest was unlawful, and therefore only manslaughter in the prisoner. We must have recourse to what was proven. Information arrives here that three horses were stolen from Kentucky, and a large reward offered; the witness Baird, and Harbin pursued the supposed thieves. Hutton is found in this territory, Slaughter, the prisoner, in the Spanish dominions, the Spanish commandant delivers him up on application. I think he had a right to do so, and that the arrest of the prisoner was lawful. But the counsel contends, that when the prisoner was brought on this side of the Mississippi, he ought to have been taken before some office of the peace. This was needless, because a justice of the peace of this territory, had no power to enquire into a felony committed in the state of Kentucky. 'Tis true that the stolen horses were not found in the possession of the prisoner, but they were found in the hands of the persons to whom he had sold them, and he was made to return the peltrey he got for them.

"A felony being committed private persons without a warrant had a right to arrest the offender and bring him to justice. In bringing the prisoner to Kentucky to be tried for this felony he killed Harbin. I think with the jury that it is murder."

The counsel for the prisoner then moved an arrest of judgment on two points, to wit: 1st. That the indictment was not found by a grand jury of Randolph county. 2ndly. That the court had no jurisdiction of the offence.

To the first point Judge Davis said, If the offence had been committed in the county of Randolph he knew of no law that made it necessary to have a grand jury from that county, the venire coming from Randolph was indulgence given the prisoner, not that he had a right to it.

I see no irregularity in the proceeding, as to the second point, I have no doubt but this court has competent jurisdiction of the offence. The judge then proceeded to pass sentence of DEATH upon the prisoner.

**State of Kentucky—Tenth Circuit 18.**  
At the September term of the Circuit court aforesaid, in 1804.  
William Woolley Complainant,  
Against  
Joseph Bullinger, & Others, Defs.

**IN CHANCERY.**

THE defendant Alexander S. Colton, not having entered his appearance herein according to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is an inhabitant of the State of Tennessee, on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said Alexander do appear here on the 3rd day of the next term of this Court, and answer the complainant's bill; and it is ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, according to the act of the General Assembly in such cases, made and provided.

A Copy. Attest  
Thomas Montgomery, C. L. C. G.  
**MADISON CIRCUIT**  
September Court, 1804.

Green Clay Complainant,  
Against  
Ralph Morgan & Als, Defendants.

**IN CHANCERY.**

THIS day came the complainant by his Counsel, and on his motion, it appearing to the Court that the defendants Peter Banta, Lear Banta, Abraham Demot & Hannah his wife, Abraham Titlot & Peggy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; it is therefore ordered that the said absent defendants do appear here on the first day of their next March term of this Court, to shew cause if any they can, why the complainant's bill shall not be taken as confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively.

A Copy. Attest  
William Irvine, C. A. C. G.





"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 13.

**MARRIED**—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Andrew Price, of this place, to the amiable Miss Polly Lee, of Woodford county.

**DIED**—On Friday evening last, in the town of Frankfort, of an inflammation of the brain, Gen. JOHN CALDWELL, Lieutenant Governor of this commonwealth. We mourn in silence the loss of this respectable citizen.

General THOMAS POSEY, of Henderson county, is appointed by the Senate, to fill the office of Lieutenant Governor, vice Gen. Caldwell, deceased.

A motion was made by Mr. Flournoy, in the House of Representatives, for leave to bring in a Bill, to take the sense of the people of this state, on the propriety of calling a convention—which was rejected by a large majority.

A Bill is before the Legislature, for changing the mode of impanelling juries.

IRVINE, (who forfeited his recognition at the last Federal court) charged with passing counterfeit bank notes, was delivered up by his bail, on Monday last; having been brought by them from Georgia.—His trial is postponed until the March term.—*Palladium.*

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Mississippi, to his friend in Lexington, dated 20th Oct. 1804.*

"The ravages of the yellow-fever in New Orleans, during the last summer, may, in a great measure, be attributed to the great concourse of strangers and adventurers, who, attracted by the hope of rapidly accumulating fortunes, had crowded into the city. The want of airy and wholesome lodgings, the mental anxiety produced by the fear of disease, the want of funds, and the failure of realizing their golden dreams, in some instances generated fever, and in many produced a fatal termination of it. The number of professional men who have inconsiderately crowded into that city, is astonishing—it is asserted, that not less than one hundred Lawyers and Physicians already reside in that place, where the population does not exceed 10,000 inhabitants—and what is more astonishing, few of these have acquired the languages, without a correct knowledge of which, neither profession can be successfully pursued. Incapable of meeting the daily accruing expenses of an expensive place, many must necessarily undergo the most painful reflections, and fall victims to the first attack of disease."

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6.

Yesterday a quorum of both houses of the General Assembly, met in the Capitol. In the Senate, Willis A. Lee, was unanimously re-elected Clerk—Anthony Crockett, Sergeant at Arms—and David Johnston, Door Keeper. The House of Representatives also re-elected their old Officers, &c.

A resolution for suspending the sales of Non-residents' Lands (which commenced yesterday) was agreed to by the House of Representatives; but was negatived in the Senate.

The election of a Senator to Congress is fixed for Thursday week.

This day, his Excellency, the Governor, addressed both Houses in the Representatives Chamber, as follows, viz. Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

PERMIT me to avail myself of this, as the earliest and most fit opportunity of expressing to you, and through you, to your and my constituents, the esteem of this state; the grateful sense in which I hold their late and very general expression of confidence, in my election to the chief magistracy; and of assuring you and them, that to deserve their confidence, and to discharge with fidelity the high trust reposed, as it is the object of my first wish, so it shall be the subject of my best and most devoted energies. The functions of the executive however arduous, cannot be deemed unpleasant, when he reflects, that the government he administers, originates with the people, flows from their will, is structured by their reason, and cherished by their affections. Such, gentlemen, is the government, with the administration of which, I have been lately honored. A government, which, while it inculcates the impulses of enlightened reason in the cause of human happiness, excludes the fumes of passion, and the ardors of enthusiasm, as unfriendly to, and

subversive of the order and harmony inseparable from human weal. How essentially variant from the boasted republics of antiquity—Those of Greece were mere attitudes of social order, of a temporary and accidental kind.

That of Rome, was, it is admitted, of considerable duration, and served to maintain tranquility at home, while her citizens were engaged in war with surrounding nations: her ambition was to be empires of the world, the current of her efforts was military, not civic; nor did she know the incompetency of her government, until achievement in the field had given influence in the cabinet, and the republic yielded to the aspirations of ambition. For America was reserved, the birth of freedom—For her it was reserved to exhibit to the world, a spectacle as astonishing to nations, as fascinating to herself; a people governing themselves. Of this distinguished, this happy people, gentlemen, the citizens of Kentucky are no obscure, no inconsiderable proportion; and we, the functionaries of her government, feel it (no doubt) not less our duty than our inclination to exercise our respective delegations of power, with a proper eye to their source, remembering that we have to answer to the people how we have disposed of the talent committed to our charge; and that to deserve the exclamation of "Well done thou good and faithful servant!" while it is the highest and most rational incentive to duty, is the principal reward conferred by republics.

That information, gentlemen, which it is my duty to communicate, concerning the state of the commonwealth, must necessarily be circumscribed from the short time in which it has been my privilege to make the appropriate enquiries. I am happy, however, to be able to say, that the commonwealth is in a prosperous and flourishing state—progressing in agriculture, manufactures and commerce—in harmony with her sister states—pursuing like them, those principles of genuine republicanism, which, as they minister to good order and social happiness in each state, strengthen the cords of our confederacy, and promote the prosperity and grandeur of the American nation; like them she is emulous of becoming a prominent and weighty link in the Federative chain; nor can her pretensions to conspicuous in the union, be thought visionary, by those who consider her present attainments, and judge of the future, from the past: But a few years ago, within the recollection, doubtless, of many of you, was this country a wilderness, unvisited by civilization or science—Now science, civilization, commerce, and all the arts which facilitate & sweeten human intercourse, not only exist in an advanced state, but are cherished and promoted by our government. Commerce, without which, a pacific nation may be wise, virtuous & happy, but never splendid, has already, notwithstanding the late occlusion of the port of Orleans, and our tenure by courtesy of the Mississippi, unfurled her sails on our rivers, and rode in our harbours—a pleasing presage! Now that those obstacles are removed by the late acquisition of Louisiana, may we not expect her ample influence.

That acquisition, while it is important to America, seems to be peculiarly auspicious to the commercial prospects of this country; it gives us, for every commercial purpose, a title in fee to the channel of the Mississippi and its banks, from its source to the ocean, including the island of New-Orleans; it annexes to the nation a prodigious extent of territory, and opens to the eye of enterprise, regions yet unexplored—it expands the arms of freedom, and invites to her embrace as many of the human family, from whatever clime or country, as felicit her charms, and are willing to exchange oppression and consequent abjection, for that dignified equality which it is the genius of the American government to cherish and maintain—who prefer order to anarchy—a government of laws to the tyranny of man—and what is peculiarly grateful to humanity and honorable to the government, this attainment is consummated without shedding the blood, or exhausting the treasury of the nation—it is the result of negotiation, not of war; and altho' we are constrained from history and observation, to acknowledge, that in so vast a transaction as the extension of empires, the destinies take a share, and reserve to be unfolded by their own workings, (perhaps in proportion to the share taken) the future bearings of such extension upon the prosperity of the nation; yet, gentlemen, with me I have no doubt, you will acknowledge, that so far as human concertation was interposed in that acquisition, it was wise & virtuous, strongly & evincive that our confidence has not been misplaced—That our government is not only good, but well administered—it remains for us to lift a grateful eye, and hope, that as the eagle in fable, was the bird of Jove, so our eagle, ensign of American freedom, is the bird of the living God, and to implore that its newly extended flight may be the subject of his guardian care.

We are not less happy, gentlemen, in our civil than in our commercial & other relations, there seems to exist a love of order, a prevailing respect for the constituted authorities, and a growing disposition to support and

aid them in the due execution of their respective functions—the laws in the general seem to have been competent to their purposes, no very signal infraction of them has marked the present year.

Criminal offences have not been multiplied, on the contrary, it is believed they have been more rare in the present, than in former years: may we not hope, that, by a continual vigilance of legislation, the catalogue of offenders will be gradually diminished, and that description of people taught, that their best policy and truest interest, is in a strict observance of the laws, moral and municipal. This object, so important in a political, and so desirable in a benevolent point of view, cannot, I am persuaded be promoted by any means, so effectual, as by the attention of the Legislature to the Judiciary establishment, and those laws which direct the mode of proceeding in criminal as well as civil cases; of this subject, gentlemen, let me solicit your particular consideration, it is one of primary importance, for I am persuaded it is essential to the well-being of any government, that its judiciary be enlightened, virtuous and independent; that its system of jurisprudence be not only well concerted, but stable in its texture, and of such durable aspect as to conciliate confidence—That the power of the judges be well defined, and their salaries competent. Let me not be misunderstood, I am equally opposed to the extremes of profusion and parsimony, I mean that liberal competence of salary which secures judges of the first talents, forms an ample equivalent for their services, heightens their responsibility, places them above the influence of a base, but wealthy litigant, and stimulates to vigilance and assiduity in the discharge of their duties—this, if I mistake not, would be dictated by good policy, required by justice, and approved by reason.

Next to the judiciary in point of importance, and, perhaps, in point of complicity too, is our system of Revenue laws: the poverty of the treasury, and the reduced value of state paper during the three last years, would seem to indicate the necessity of legislative attention to that subject—while it is believed that the existing laws contemplate a revenue equal to the purposes of government it is regretted that their provisions should be defeated with impunity, by the cunning and fraud of collectors and others, from and through whose hands the money should reach the treasury. I have no doubt but this subject will meet the consideration it merits.

Gentlemen—believing as I do, that in a government like ours, it is essential, as well for the purpose of quelling faction, and enforcing the laws, as repelling invasions, to have a well organized militia—let me also solicit your attention to the laws on that subject.

The law authorizing the executive to proclaim a reward for the apprehension of criminals in certain cases, was enacted before the penitentiary establishment, and limits his power to offenders in capital cases, most of the offences which were then capital, are now punished by confinement in the jail and penitentiary; of course, the executive has not the power of proclaiming a reward for the apprehension of a convict who shall have escaped from confinement.

Whether good policy dictates the vestiture of such power, is submitted to your consideration—it would seem that in proportion as punishments are softened, their certainty should be increased.

Under that part of the revenue law, which requires the proprietors of land under pain of forfeiture, to lift them within a limited time for taxation, many forfeitures have accrued, and numerous applications, no doubt, will be made to the executive for remissions, some of them, perhaps, so circumstanced as to render his interposition indispensable, for cases can easily be conceived, & it is believed, many exist, in which the failure to lift is ascribable not to the will or negligence of the proprietor, but to circumstances imperious in their nature, and not within his control; it is therefore submitted to the legislature, whether it would not be good policy to re-vest the lands so forfeited, upon condition that they be lifted within a limited time, and all arrears of tax paid up, or upon such other conditions as you in your deliberations may think proper to annex.

The secretary of state of the United States has notified me, that the amendment proposed during the last session of Congress to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for a pre-

sident and vice-president, has been ratified by the legislatures of the states, and consequently is become a part of the Constitution.

To the prosperity and happiness of a country in which I have spent the prime of my life, and which I fondly hope to make the asylum of my declining years, I cannot feel indifferent—and although the aspect of things at present is flattering, and ought to awaken gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of events, in whose hands is the destiny of states. Yet, gentlemen, feeling the importance of harmony among the co-ordinate departments of government, as well as in each department to its advancement, I cannot forbear to recommend an accommodating and mutually forbearing spirit of diffidence; confiding that the only warmth which will mark the present session, will be that of an emulous zeal for the public good.—Accept the assurance of my most prompt and cordial concurrence in all measures of public interest.

CHRIST. GREENUP.

LONDON, September 10.

A considerable encampment, with a large park of artillery, and extensive depots of stores and provisions, has been established near Lunenburg, in the district of Lauenburgh, to which vast quantities of ammunition have been conveyed, a number of regiments have been ordered to assemble; and the camp in the neighbourhood of Utrecht is supposed to contain at least from 50 to 60,000 men. Bonaparte is at the same time providing for the expense of these preparations by draining almost the last life-blood of the Hanoverians, and by pillaging such of the free Imperial Cities as have the misfortune to be within his reach. Bremen, Lubek, and Hamburg will be again and again subjected to his rapacity, and will be forced to furnish loans of money and merchandise at the point of the bayonet so long as a ducat remains in their coffers, or a bale of goods in their magazines.

A letter from Petersburg, dated the 11th of August, says "The Russian army is supplied with every thing necessary for immediately taking the field. The Emperor, in his present review of the different camps, has made numerous promotions. Every thing indicates the probability of a winter Campaign, both by land and sea."

"As soon as Bonaparte's ultimatum, which has been categorically demanded by the Emperor, arrives, the politics of this Court will assume a decided tone; and such has been the prudent foresight of this Government, that it has prepared to set 300,000 men in motion at an hour's notice."

Some letters have been received, brought from the Dutch coast by pilot boats, which state, that serious disturbances had taken place between the French & Dutch troops at the Helder, in which a great number of men had been killed.

September 12.

An officer on board the Squadron in the Mediterranean, under the command of Lord Nelson, writes as follows:—"For a second time we have been allured to see Bonaparte's ships at Toulon; but for a second time we have been disappointed in our hopes of fraternizing with them. Tired of daily counting their numbers, and seeing their bold manœuvres under the protection of their forts, our noble Commander gave us orders to sail to the south east, far from the shore, that we could not be descried from the signal posts of the enemy, leaving however, a frigate and a cutter, at a proper distance, to observe their movements. After we had for forty-eight hours lost sight of the French coast, we learned from the signal of the cutter, that the enemy had put to sea, and steering towards our direction though never more distant from land than four or five leagues, suspending no doubt our intent. After the enemy had for three days hardly failed twelve leagues from Toulon, though the wind was fair, Lord Nelson determined, during the night, to get in their rear, or between them and the shore, and if possible, by cutting off their retreat, force them to fight; but it was in vain. No sooner did they observe our manœuvres, than they set all sail they could for Toulon; and though they received reinforcements which made them a ships of the line stronger than we, they skulked back to their old lurking places." We have since heard from an American vessel from Marseilles, that the French fleet had 12,000 land troops on board, and were supposed to be destined for an attack on Corfu, in case they could have escaped the vigilance of our Squadron.

ALEXANDRIA, October 27. A letter from Leghorn of the 21st of July, states that accounts had been received there of the Dey of Algiers having been beheaded.—The particulars of this event had not transpired—Genoa continued strictly blockaded.

BROWN, HART & Co.

with to hire for 12 months,

15 or 20 NEGRO MEN,

To be employed at their Salt Petre Works in Madison county, for each of whom they will give 80 dollars, and they will in addition to the above, give to each negro 20 dollars at the end of the year, provided he conducts himself with propriety.

8th November, 1804.

CHEAP GOODS.

ALL be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 17th inst. at the dwelling house of Joseph Brandon, on the Lunelone road, near Col. Wilcott's, a variety of cloths, blankets, flannels, calicoes, velvets, ticklets, shawdrons, linen, brown holland, shoes and stockings, tea, coffee, allspice, pepper, queen's ware, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention—by wholesale a credit will be given. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock, where due attendance will be given by

E. BRANDON.

6 Nov. 1804. N. B. Two good breeding mares and three geldings for sale said day.

STRAYED,

FROM my farm, on the 1st of creek road, five miles from Lexington, about the 1st of May last, 17 head of oxen, in one gang, with the following marks and descriptions, viz. the mark is a crop and under keel in the right ear, a swallow fork and under keel in the left ear—among them there is one large white Weather-not fleeced, with a bell—also one black Ewe, with a white face—Any person giving information of them so that I get them, shall be rewarded for their trouble.—N. B. This is to give notice that my stud Horse VOLUNTEER, will stand at my stable the ensuing season, to be let to mares.

Philip Webber.

November 12 1804. 3w

HORSE THIEVES!!!

STOLEN from Lexington, on Saturday, the 3d instant, a HORSE, about ten years old, fourteen hands three inches high a bright bay colour, with a blaze in his face, his near hind leg remarkable, being spotted, white and black from his hoof above his pattern joint, has the appearance of a nicked horse, carrying his tail a little one side, has some saddle spots on his back, a lump on the inside of one of his fore legs just below the knee, called a splint—Any person securing the horse and thief, shall have twenty dollars reward, for the horse alone ten dollars.

Eliza I. Winter.

Lexington, Nov. 12, 1804. 1t

STOLEN,

OUT of my field, on the 8th inst. a RED ROAN MARE and a BLUE ROAN HORSE; the mare 8 years old last spring, branded on the near shoulder J C; the horse 3 years old last spring, no mark nor brand. Whoever shall bring me the horses and secure the thief, shall receive 20 dollars, or for the horses 10 dollars.

James Cooper.

Clarke county 4 miles from Winchester, Nov. 11, 1804. 3+

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Harrison, dec. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having demands against the said estate, are requested to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated, that provision may be made for their payment.

John Anderson, Benjamin Davis, } Adm's.  
Nov. 7, 1804. 3w

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the twenty seventh day of November next, I will attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under an act of assembly, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts, to ascertain the boundaries of, and for partitioning lands;" at my own dwelling house, on Hulton creek, in Bourbon county, about two miles from the town of Paris, and from thence proceed to two sugar trees and two ash trees, the N. E. corner of my military survey of 1000 acres on Hulton, on which I now live, made June 1775, where sundry depositions will be taken to perpetuate testimony, to establish the lines and corners of the said military survey, & if the depositions cannot be taken on the first day, I will proceed from day to day, or adjourn to a certain day as the case may require, and do such other things as may be deemed lawful.

James Wright.

Oct. 27, 1804.

Jessamine County, Sci.

October Circuit court, 1804.

James Owens, complainant,

against

John Williams's heirs, Thomas Caldwell,

David Noon, Nathaniel Blernis and Daniel Strunk, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Daniel Strunk, having failed to enter his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, & it appearing to their satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Daniel Strunk do appear here on the third day of our next April court, to answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Kentucky prints, according to law.

A copy. Teste,  
\*6s. Saml. H. Woodson, c. J. c. c.

STATE OF OHIO.

October Term, 1804.

Adams County Court of common pleas.

James Allen, Complainant,

vs.

Nathaniel Beeley, Robert Simpson, & John Tharman, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that one of the defendants, John Tharman, is not an inhabitant of this State; on motion of the complainant by his Attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the first day of the next court, to be held on the fourth Tuesday of March next, and answer the complainant's petition, or else the said complainant will then be permitted to exhibit to the Court such testimony as he shall have, and the Court will thereupon decree as to them shall seem just, so far as relates to said Tharman. And it is further ordered, that this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette for three weeks successively, and eight weeks preceding the next term.

A Copy. Attest,  
Joseph Darlinton, Clk. A. C.





"To fear aloft on fancy's wing."  
TO ROSA.  
HAD I, my charmer, all the gold  
That earth's unfathom'd caverns hold,  
And every gem that ocean's wave  
In secret views, and loves to lave—  
Jewels of gold and silver, more  
Than queen's e'er wish'd, or Sultan wore,  
Or fond Arabian fram'd in tales  
Of sapphire waves and diamond vales;  
I vow by this enchanting kiss—  
Nay, had I ten times more than this—  
All worlds of wealth, of every sort—  
You should be wiser, richer, for't!

"Trifles, light as air."  
COMMUNICATED.  
Irishmen, say the authors of Irish  
Balls, may console themselves for their  
frequent blunders by reflecting on the  
practical bull of the great mathematician  
and philosopher Sir Isaac Newton, who,  
after he had made a large hole in his  
study door, for his Cat to creep through,  
made a small one beside it for the  
Kitten.

THE SUBSCRIBER,  
HAS just received from Philadelphia  
and now opening for sale, in addition to  
his valuable stock on hand, the following  
Goods—viz.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Superfine cloths      | brick hand'ks         |
| Common & fancy do.    | Cambric & cotton      |
| Velvets & fancies     | shawls                |
| Cashmere & fancies    | Silk                  |
| Constitution cords    | Cotton &              |
| Striped & point blan- | Worsted               |
| kets                  | Silk & kid gloves     |
| Rose blankets from 5  | Umbrellas & parasols  |
| to 10-4               | straw scoops & trim-  |
| Cottings & flannels   | mings                 |
| Fish Hens             | Kid                   |
| Coarse muslins        | Morocco &             |
| Plain and figured     | stuffs                |
| cambric               | Children's morocco do |
| Colored cambric       | Queens                |
| Book & jaconet        | China &               |
| Dimities, calicoes &  | Glass                 |
| chintzes              | Hard wares & cutlery  |
| Lutestring & fenshaw  | Coffee                |
| silks                 | Chocolate             |
| Damask silk shawls    | Tea spices &          |
| from 4 to 6-4         | Loaf sugar &c.        |
| Silk cotton & cam-    |                       |
| bric                  |                       |
- A variety of other articles too tedious to men-

He has also on hand a quantity of  
West-India Sugar of the best quality,  
and will keep a constant supply of the  
best wrought and cut nails, window  
glass, bar iron, castings, &c. &c. all of  
which he will sell either by wholesale or  
retail on the best terms for cash—No  
credit whatever on any terms. He again  
earnestly solicits those indebted to  
the late firm of Trotter & Scott, either  
by bond, note or book account, to come  
forward and discharge the same, as he  
is determined not to give longer indul-  
gence—Those who do not avail them-  
selves of this last notice, may expect  
compulsory measures will be taken for  
the purpose of collection in a very short  
time without discrimination.  
GEO. TROTTER.  
Lexington, 23rd Oct. 1804.

Take notice of false men that wish to  
hurt their neighbor maliciously.

WHEREAS suits of slander are instituted ag-  
ainst us in the Montgomery circuit court, by  
Othman King and Bertha his wife, late Bertha  
Crimm. We do hereby certify that we have  
been acquainted with Mrs. King, late Bertha  
Crimm for about eight years, and believe her  
to be a virtuous, chaste, upright woman—and  
have not, nor never had any good cause or rea-  
son to think or believe otherwise, that the  
grounds upon which we are sued, was from  
(we believe) a malicious report, which did not  
originate with us, and from such a character  
or characters, that do not deserve credit  
with people of character; neither did we ever  
believe it of our own knowledge, but perhaps  
we have, in a passion, mentioned said report  
merely to injure the feelings of said Mrs.  
King's family, as there was some misunder-  
standing between us and her family. Given  
under our hands this 25th day of June, 1804.  
Richard C. Reid,  
William Reid.

Tells,  
M. Harrison,  
Innis Browne.

Montgomery circuit court Clerk's office,  
the 26th day of June, 1804.

The foregoing certificate from Richard  
Reid and William Reid, to Othman King and  
wife, was acknowledged by the said Richard  
and William, and is admitted to record in my  
office.  
M. Harrison, Clk.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 3d instant, Richard  
Ashton and myself by mutual consent dissolved  
our partnership in the Carriage making busi-  
ness, in the town of Lexington, and at the  
same time, I agreed with said Ashton to pay  
him a sum of hundred dollars, for his interest  
in said business, on the 1st of July next, in  
advance of my share, but I was induced to  
give him this sum, by a promise he made me,  
that he would not carry on said business in the  
said town of Lexington. And whereas, I have  
since called him my four sever obligations  
for the payment of the said sum, and am in-  
formed that he is about to transfer them for  
the purchase of property in said town, in or-  
der to avoid and evade the said business, I  
do therefore, hereby inform the public, that I shall not consider myself  
bound in equity, to pay the said bonds, if the  
said Ashton shall, in violation of his repre-  
sentations about the time of our agreement, carry  
on the said Carriage making business, in the  
said town of Lexington.  
John W. Stout.  
Oct. 29, 1804.

28 NOW OPENING BY  
**Charles Wilkins**  
a the Brick House opposite the Court House,  
late occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray,  
an Extensive Assortment of  
Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens  
Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, &  
Dorsey's best Iron;  
Which will be sold cheap for CASH  
or HEMP.  
Lexington, 3d May, 1804.  
\*\*\* Four or five Journeymen  
Rope-Makers wanted. None need  
apply but good workmen.  
BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

WISHES to inform the public, that he con-  
tinues to carry on the  
WHEEL-WRIGHT BUSINESS,  
and  
BLUE DYING.  
On High street, at the sign of the Spinning  
Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool  
with a warm dye, which he will warrant to  
stand equal to any blue in America. The  
deepest blue for 4/6 per lb. My token is I.C.  
stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove  
either of the colours will please to wash them,  
which will convince them it is a warm dye and  
will stand.  
JOHN COLDWELL.  
Lexington, 10th May, 1804.



**WILSON'S TAVERN,**  
(LATELY POSTLETHWAIT'S.)  
I HAVE rented the House and Ta-  
vern, lately occupied by me, in this  
town, to Joshua Wilson, formerly of  
Bardstown. I beg leave to return my  
sincere thanks to my numerous customers,  
for their preference in my favor whilst in  
that house, and am happy, and confident  
in assuring those who continue their fa-  
vors to Mr. Wilson, that they will find  
every accommodation that the house and  
situation is capable of affording—which,  
I hope I do not presume in saying, will  
be equal to any in the Western County.

J. POSTLETHWAIT.  
Lexington, (K.) June 4, 1804.

### FOR SALE,

At a reduced price in Cash and personal  
property at valuation, the following

### 45 Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on  
the north side of the Kentucky river, and  
lower side of Cedar creek.  
30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo.  
May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.  
216 1-4 acres half of 433 1-2 entered  
by John May, around the salt entry.  
250 acres, half of 500, entered, May  
1780, by George May, near Lydia's  
Mount.  
400 acres, half of 800, in the name of  
Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered  
June 23, 1780.  
About 30 acres, being that part of  
John May's entry of 1000, including  
the confluence of the South fork with  
Main Licking, which lies within the  
forks, and including a part of the town  
of Falmouth.  
666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Mer-  
edith's 1000, in the forks of Licking,  
adjoining the last entry, and including  
the remainder of Falmouth—Patented  
10th July, 1786.  
1533 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Mer-  
edith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres,  
on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th  
November, 1786.  
256 2-3 acres part of Samuel Mer-  
edith's and George Clymer's 400, north  
side of Licking, and joining John May's  
1000 before mentioned.  
1000 acre entered for Ben. Holli-  
day, on Battle creek, adjoining John  
Saunders.  
1000 acres, entered for John May,  
north side of the Rolling fork of Salt  
river, joining George Underwood, and  
including the mouth of Wilson's creek.  
The claims to the above parcels of  
land are deduced, by private contracts,  
from the persons for whom they were  
located.  
GEO. M. BIBB.  
Lexington, Jan. 3, 1804. tf.

State of Kentucky—Lincoln Circuit Ct.  
At the September term of the Circuit  
court aforesaid, in 1804:  
William Worley Complainant,  
Against  
Joseph Ballinger, & Alexander S.  
Outlaw, Defendants.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Alexander S. Outlaw, not  
having entered his appearance herein accord-  
ing to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction  
of the Court, that he is an inhabitant of the  
State of Tennessee, On the motion of the  
Complainant, it is ordered that the said Alex-  
ander do appear here on the 3rd day of the  
next term of this Court, and answer the com-  
plainant's bill; And it is ordered that a copy  
of this order, be forthwith published in the  
Kentucky Gazette for two months successively,  
according to the tenor of the General Assen-  
sible, in such cases made and provided.  
A Copy. Attest  
Thomas Montgomery C. L. C. C.

AUGUST 6th, 1804.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one  
black MARE, ten years old, 13 hands  
and an half high, right hind foot white,  
bar in her forehead, branded on the near  
shoulder M, and on the near buttock M  
Richard Kenney.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,  
HAS removed to his farm, seven  
miles east of Lexington, near the  
Rev. Amos Dudley's, where he will  
continue to practice Medicine, in all its  
different branches. All those indebted  
to him, are requested to come forward  
and settle their respective accounts.  
April 9, 1804.

### FOR SALE, A Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Sil-  
ver creek, in Madison county, about  
six miles from the court-house, and  
ten miles from the Kentucky river,  
to which is annexed 140 acres of

### 39 LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any  
in the State, and the Mills and Distil-  
lery in prime order. For terms ap-  
ply to the subscriber on the premises.  
ROBERT PORTER.  
Madison county }  
Oct. 1st, 1803. } tf

### MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT it has been deemed expedi-  
ent to change the form of the Mediter-  
ranean Passports issued to vessels of the  
United States; that from the eighth  
day of July next, those of the new  
form will be issued at the custom houses,  
to every vessel, for which application  
may be made on a compliance with the  
terms prescribed by law, and surrender-  
ing the former passport of which the may  
be possessed, if any, in which latter case  
no fees will be required for the exchange;  
and that by an arrangement agreed upon  
by the Barbary powers, with whom we  
are at peace, either the old or the  
new form of passport will be sufficient  
to protect the vessels of the United  
States from capture until the 1st of Ju-  
ly, 1805, after which the old form of  
passport will be unavailable, and the  
new one alone in use.  
Department of State, }  
23d of May, 1804. } 21

The printers of the laws of the United  
States are requested to insert the  
above in their Gazettes twice a week  
for the space of six months, and the Col-  
lectors of the Customs to keep copies of  
it posted up in their offices. 5m

HEREAS a number of the officers of the  
late Revolutionary Army, were unfor-  
tunate enough to locate their claims in a  
tract of country, since found to be compr-  
hended within the Indian claims. This is  
therefore to give notice, that application is  
intended to be made, in the name of all those  
who will redress, by petition to Congress;  
and little doubt is entertained, from the hard-  
ship of the case, but other land will be sub-  
stituted. The agent who undertakes the ma-  
nagement of the business, asks, as compensa-  
tion, one third only, of what land is actually  
located and ultimately saved, he being at all  
expense to patenting the land. All who wish,  
upon these terms, their claims to be attended  
to, are requested to write forthwith, to Tho-  
mas Bodley, of Lexington, who will communi-  
cate with such agent.

### WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Quantity of  
FLAX & HEMP SEED;  
DELIVERED at George Leibe's oil mill,  
on the Limestone road, about half a mile  
from the court house in Lexington; for which  
a generous price will be given.  
William Bobb.  
Sept. 10, 1804. tf

### CLARKE CIRCUIT,

July Term, 1804.

John Niblack, complainant,  
Against  
Jacob Dooly, Valentine Crawford,  
William Meak, Robert S. Russell,  
and James Campbell, defendants.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants William Meak,  
and James Campbell, not having en-  
tered their appearance herein agree-  
ably to the act of assembly, and rules  
of this court; and it appearing to the  
satisfaction of the court that they are not  
inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion  
of the complainant, by his counsel, it is or-  
dered that the said defendants do appear  
here on the third day of the next October term,  
and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy  
of this order be inserted in one of the  
Gazettes of this State, for eight  
weeks successively.

A copy. Attest

SAML. M. TAYLOR, C. C. C.

TAKEN up by Daniel Owsley,  
ONE SORREL FILLET;  
two years old, with a blaze face, thin-  
teen hands high, two white feet, no brand  
perceivable: Appraised to 30 dollars.  
Posted before me,  
William Owsley, J. P.

For Lincoln County.

### BOAT-YARD.

KEEL, Orlean or Kentucky Boats,  
will be delivered on the Monongehely  
river, at any place between Brownsville  
(Redstone) and Pittsburgh, on the short-  
est notice and most moderate terms. As  
I conceive I am better prepared for  
boat building than any other on these  
waters, I flatter myself that the Kentuck-  
y merchants, and traders to New-Or-  
leans, &c. will be better and more speedily  
accommodated at my yard, than they  
can at any other. Orders addressed to  
me at Brownsville shall be duly attend-  
ed to.  
John McCrney.  
October 4th, 1804. 9w

## FAIR SPECULATION ON VALUABLE LANDS,

To sell at moderate prices for Six or Eight years Credit—viz.

3705 Acres at the mouth of Indian creek,  
on Red river, branch of Kentucky river.  
2295 acres at the mouth of Holly creek,  
including Frozen creek, branches of the Ken-  
tucky river, about 9 miles above its three  
forks.  
2367 acres on the North fork of Rock Ca-  
tle river.  
350 acres on the southern bank of Ken-  
ucky river, opposite the mouth of Hickman  
creek.  
2000 acres including the main branch of  
Welch's creek, waters of Green river.  
200 acres in the Illinois grant, 918 poles  
For further information apply to the Printer  
in Lexington, to Robert Craddock in Danville,  
to Thomas Howard in Richmond, Madison county,  
or to William Sudduth Clarke county.

### FOR SALE.

3000 acres of valuable Military Land,  
lying on Highland Creek, about sixteen  
miles from the Ohio, and two or three  
miles from Robertson's Salt-works.  
Also 1500 acres on the Ohio, nearly  
opposite the mouth of the Wabash, and  
4 miles from the town of Carthage.  
Also, 1500 acres on Deer creek, one  
of the branches of Green river.  
And 666 2-3 acres on Trade Water.  
The above are Military Lands, and  
well situated. A Tract of Land in the  
neighbourhood of Lexington, will be ta-  
ken in exchange. Apply to John Pope,  
Esq. of Lexington, who will give any  
information that may be required as to  
the terms.

### Travellers' Hall.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately been induced, from the  
rapid increase of his custom, to  
purchase a lot of ground, adjoining that  
on which he lives, for the purpose of  
building a dining room and assembly  
room, each 54 by 32 feet 10 inches,  
with six additional lodging rooms, and in-  
tends to finish them before the ensuing  
winter; which, together with his Ta-  
vern and house, will occupy a front of  
near one hundred feet in the most agree-  
able part of the town, and in the centre of  
business, being on the highest part of the  
public square. He has considerably in-  
creased the furniture, &c. of his house  
and tables—His domestics and servants  
are of the most faithful dispositions and  
properly qualified for the departments to  
which they are arranged—He has a con-  
stant supply of the best stable forage, im-  
ported and country provisions, imported  
liquors, &c. of the best quality, foreign  
newspapers, &c. &c. and his ice will  
most probably, last through the hot wea-  
ther.

The distinguished preference which the  
first characters have already given him in  
his business, fills him with gratitude. He  
offers his sincere thanks to all his good  
friends, and begs leave to assure them,  
that neither his time nor his purse shall  
be spared in attempting to render the  
Travellers' Hall, a house of entertain-  
ment, for Gentle Guests only, equal to  
any in America.  
R. BRADLEY.  
Lexington, (K.) 12th June, 1804.

N. B. A flag runs from the Travel-  
lers' Hall to the Olympian Springs in the  
summer, and to Frankfort during the ses-  
sion of Assembly.  
R. B.

I wish to purchase a large quantity of

### Flax Seed,

For manufacturing and for exportation.

Also, a quantity of

### Hemp Seed,

To be delivered after the first of Sep-  
tember next, at my Oil mill, where  
LINED OIL  
of the first quality may always be had.  
JOHN BOBB.

N. B. I have provided good vessels  
of different sizes for containing oil.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received from New-Or-  
leans, per the boat Jefferson, Robert  
Spring, Master.

125 boxes 1st quality Havannah Sugar,  
3 barrels do. Spanish Indigo,  
6 puncheons Rum,  
3 pipes London particular Madeira Wine,  
1 do. Sherry,  
63 doz. best long cork Claret,  
Which will be sold low for approved  
notes at 60 and 90 days. Apply to  
John Jordan, Jr. or  
Banks & Owings.  
Lexington (K.) 2d July, 1804.

### FOR SALE, Two Hundred Acres of

### First Rate Land,

LYING within three and a half miles  
of Lexington, adjoining the Bryan's  
station tract—there are about five-  
teen acres of cleared land, under good  
fence, with a never failing spring. For  
terms apply to the printer of the Ken-  
tucky Gazette, or to the subscriber, in  
Paris.  
THOMAS NUGES.  
July 25.

### FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE

### Kentucky Almanac,

For the year of our Lord  
1805.

### JUST IMPORTED,

And now opening for sale by WILLIAM

LEAVY, at his store in Lexington,

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHO-

SEN ASSORTMENT OF

### MERCHANDIZE;

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

ON the most reduced terms for cash;

consisting of the following articles,

besides a number of others too tedious

to insert: viz.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Superfine, Fine,<br>Coarse &<br>Double milled drab,<br>Cottons,<br>Cashmeres,<br>Moreens,<br>Durants,<br>Joan's spinning,<br>Bombazettes & Wild-<br>bores,<br>Irish linens,<br>Velvets,<br>Velveteen,<br>Thickets,<br>Fancy & Constitution<br>Cords,<br>Scarlet Cardinals,<br>Dimities,<br>Mairilles,<br>Newest Fashion Toila-<br>nets,<br>Stripe & plain man's<br>fatten for waitcoat-<br>ing,<br>Lutestring, Mantus,<br>Senshews,<br>Pelongs and fattins,<br>Nankens,<br>Calicoes,<br>Chintzes,<br>Plain and figured<br>Cambric,<br>Jaconet,<br>Pamoured,<br>India,<br>Book and Lappet<br>Silk, Worsted & Mo-<br>hair Hobb,<br>Cotton, worsted and<br>Silk Hobb,<br>The best Philadelphia<br>made Umbrellas,<br>Leather,<br>Sattinett,<br>Plains,<br>Spengled,<br>Morocco & Kid<br>Mitt,<br>Fitt,<br>Crois cut,<br>Hand,<br>Tenon,<br>Dove-tail, and<br>Compass | Files and Rasps,<br>Cotton, wool, and tow<br>Cards,<br>Anvil's,<br>Vices,<br>Steel,<br>Saddlery,<br>Ironmongery and Cu-<br>lery,<br>And best London Pew-<br>ter,<br>A general assortment<br>of imported Cut &<br>Wrought Nails,<br>8 by 10 and 10 by 12<br>Window Glass, to-<br>gether with a very<br>large assortment of<br>Glass,<br>China, and<br>Queen's<br>Ware,<br>All a number of<br>Laws,<br>History,<br>Divinity & School<br>Writing Paper,<br>Slates and Morocco<br>Pocket Books,<br>An extensive variety<br>of GROCERIES,<br>viz.—<br>Imperial,<br>Hyson Chulong,<br>Young Hyson,<br>Hyson, & Bohea,<br>A superior quality of<br>Coffee,<br>Ginger,<br>Allspice,<br>Pepper,<br>Chocolate,<br>Mace,<br>Cloves,<br>Nutmeg,<br>Madder,<br>Allum,<br>Logwood,<br>All kinds of Hatters'<br>Trimnings, and Dy-<br>stuffs,<br>Paints and Medicines,<br>&c. &c. &c. |
|---|--|

### THE PARTNERSHIP

LATELY existing under the firm of

ASHTON & STOUT, is this day dissol-

ved by mutual consent. All those ha-

ving any demands against said firm,

are desired to come forward and pre-

sent their accounts to John W. Stout

for settlement; and those any wife

indebted, are requested to make im-

mediate payment to the same.

JOHN W. STOUT.

RICHARD ASHTON.

Lexington, October 3, 1804.

Said STOUT returns his thanks

to his old customers for past favours,

and informs them that he still carries

on the business of

COACH MAKING & TRIM-

MING, HARNESS MAKING,

PAINTING, POLISHING, and

GILDING,

IN the neatest manner at the late

stand of Ashton & Stout; where the

business is conducted by the old

hands, with the assistance of one just

from Philadelphia. He expects in

a short time a large and elegant

Assortment of Materials;

And is confident that if neat work-

manship and reasonable prices, will

entitle him to a continuance of their

favours, he will merit them.

Lexington Oct. 1804.

### NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of John

Wilgus, dec. are requested to come for-

ward and make payment to the subscriber,

and all those having any demands against said

estate will bring forward their accounts pro-

perly authenticated, that provision may be

made for the payment thereof.  
Asa Wilgus, Adm'r.

Wm. Ford, Adm'r.

### STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From Mr. McCall's door, last night, a light

SORREL HORSE,

Six years old, 14 1-2 hands high, with a star

and snip, shod all round, paces, trots and can-

ters well; had on a saddle, bridle, a pair of

yellow saddle bags almost new, a blue cloth

cloak tied on behind, and a blue umbrella

folded in it. Any person, on taking him up

and giving information to Mr. McCall, so

that he may be had, shall be handsomely re-

warded.  
Lexington, 24th October, 1804.